The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,882—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Those Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on THURSDAY, 29th July, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, and False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 P. M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 27th July, at 4 P. M., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 24th July, 1880, at 10 A.M.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th July. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—Kurrachee.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

Importers.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	560	340	140
Leghorn	560	340	140
Genoa	560	340	140
Marseilles	620	360	140

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

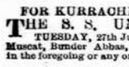
Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.

VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand,	,, 31st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	700	R. Collin	,, 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	200	J. Verril	,, 21st Aug.
TREVETHAN HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	,, 6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd,	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

Steamers. Tons. H.P. Nominal.

S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	about 14th Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	A. C. McFee	3272	486	,, 28th Aug.
S. S. ISMAILIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	To follow.
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read.	2289	500	,, ,,
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3060	400	,, ,,
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424	,, ,,

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York	Rs.	600
,, Liverpool	,,	500
,, ,, Marseilles and Genoa	,,	450
,, ,, Naples	,,	400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th July.
— VENETIA	3726	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(s) DECCAN	3479	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2468	450	R. P. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	3723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	30th July.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	30th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. HISPANIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL

FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor.

THE CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to announce to the European Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he is now prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, VISITORS, and FAMILIES at the above Hotel on the most reasonable terms. The premises are those formerly known as "CUMBALLA HOUSE," and are most delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay. They command a fine view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly sea-breezes.

Being also situated in a comparatively retired and quiet spot, this Hotel possesses all the advantages of a private residence, without the inconvenience of keeping up a large private establishment, and is in other respects admirably suited for families, and for residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, and others, who entertain a repugnance to Hotel life in the sense in which that term is generally understood and applied in Bombay. A Sitting-Room, and Bath-Room, &c. are attached to each Bed-Room, which for cleanliness, convenience, and comfort leave nothing to be desired. A first-class Table is provided; the Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate neighbourhood of the premises.

Boarders and others staying at this Hotel have the additional advantage of being able to reach the Fort without passing through the Native Town, while the distance is only about the same as from Byculla.

NOTICES.

WATSON & CO.'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN LADIES' HOSIERY.

Plain Heather Merino Hose	Rs.	0 12	per pair.
Ribbed Heather Merino Hose	,,	1 8	per pair.
Coloured Striped Merino Hose	,,	0 12	per pair.
White Cotton Hose	,,	1 0	per pair.
White Lisle Thread Hose	,,	1 8	per pair.
Scarlet Cashmere Hose	,,	1 8	per pair.
Ladies' Merino Vest	,,	2 0	each.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

PLAIN HEATHER MERINO HOSE.

No. 1	Reduced to Rs.	3 4	per doz.
No. 2	Reduced to ,,	3 12	per doz.
No. 3	Reduced to ,,	4 8	per doz.
No. 4	Reduced to ,,	6 0	per doz.
No. 5	Reduced to ,,	6 8	per doz.
No. 6	Reduced to ,,	7 0	per doz.

COLOURED STRIPED MERINO HOSE.

No. 2	Reduced to	10 annas	per pair.
No. 3	Reduced to	10 annas	per pair.
No. 4	Reduced to	10 annas	per pair.
No. 5	Reduced to	12 annas	per pair.
No. 6	Reduced to	12 annas	per pair.

RIBBED HEATHER MERINO HOSE.

No. 2	Reduced to Rs.	9 0	per doz.
No. 5	Reduced to ,,	10 0	per doz.
No. 6	Reduced to ,,	10 8	per doz.

WHITE LAMB'S WOOL HOSE.

No. 2	Reduced to Rs.	6 0	per doz.
No. 4	Reduced to ,,	7 0	per doz.
No. 5	Reduced to ,,	8 0	per doz.
No. 6	Reduced to ,,	9 0	per doz.

WHITE COTTON HOSE.

No. 2	Reduced to Rs.	5 0	per doz.
No. 3	Reduced to ,,	5 4	per doz.
No. 4	Reduced to ,,	6 0	per doz.
No. 6	Reduced to ,,	7 8	per doz.

For size Please give length of Foot.

The above Prices are for nett Cash.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A COMPLETE PREVENTIVE of Fleas in Dogs, and an Insecticide of the most deadly nature. Harmless to man and the higher animals.

Vide Letter to *Asian*, February 3rd, 1880.

CAUTION.—All Insect Powders are alike in colour and smell, but Kemp's is the only perfect preparation.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

IT IS AN ABSOLUTE DUTY to have a supply of this when travelling in a malarious district. It cures fever of the worst type, when Quinine proves unavailing, and with a promptness truly marvellous. District Officers will it fined it invaluable.

Per Phial, sufficient for one case... Rs. 1-0
Per dozen Phials ... ... ,, 9-0
In bulk, per pound ... ... ,, 7-8

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported Extracts. They are free from mustiness and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition), Jar containing 1½ oz.	Rs.	2	8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, bottle containing 4 oz. ...	,,	3	0
EXTRACT of BEEF (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan), bottle containing 2 oz. ...	,,	1	4
Quarter-pound Jars ...	,,	2	8
Half ,, ,, ...	,,	4	12
One ,, ,, ...	,,	9	4

Send for one of D. S. KEMP & Co.'s General Catalogues and Price Lists.

A most useful repertorium of every thing connected with medicine.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to take a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot and a half.

Thus a five-shilling a board, of 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row Fort.

G. I. P. R.

Bombay, Boree Bunder	Bhadli	Chindwara	Lanowlee*
Musjid ,,	Bhoosawul Junction*¶	Satari	Karli
Byculla	Sewda	Shapura	Kurkulla
Chinchpoogly	Khundwa*¶	Mirgan (for Marble Rocks)	Tulligaum
Parel Station	Jawar	Warregaum	Salawadi
Dadur	Beorh	Narsegaum	Chinchwud
Sion	Singaji	Khankeer	Kirkee
Coorla	Harsud	Poonat ¶	Poona* ¶
Ghat-Cooper	Kirkeam	Muikapoor	Loonee
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Hiswa Bridge	Ooroolee
Tannahi	Dongergaum	Nandoora	Yeoat
Callian Junction*‡	Bagmar	Julium ¶	Kheirgaum
Titwalla	Khundwa*‡¶	Bheagaum*	Patus
Khadawali	Jawar	Parda	Dhond§
Wasalnd	Beorh	Dapki	Boreball
Shapoor	Singaji	Akola	Decksal and
Atgaum	Harsud	Boregaum	Bhegwan
Khandee	Kirkeam	Katipurna	Kartuz
Kusseo*	Mandwa	Moortiza-poor	Poonamwaree
Egutpoorah*	Jawar	Hurda*	Saigaon
Ghotee	Beorh	Timoornee	Jehwoor
Badgaum	Singaji	Mohona	Keins
Deolalee Siding	Harsud	Kogwun	Barsee Road*
Nassick Road‡	Kirkeam	Fagdhul	Marheh
Kheirwadee	Mandwa	Bewnee	Unger
Niphar	Jawar	Dharam	Mohoi
Lasalgaum	Beorh	Dularia	Packney
Munmar	Singaji	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Bholagpore*¶
Nandgaum*	Harsud	Rampur	Hoodgee
Naidongree	Kirkeam	Bagra	Kurrubgaum
Chalisgaum	Mandwa	Sonri	Doodeeh
Kujgaum	Jawar	Sohagpore*¶¶	Goodoor
Galna	Beorh	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Goolburga
Pachora	Singaji	Baukori	Shahabad*‡¶¶
Myjee	Harsud	Babai	Wadi
Nussewud	Kirkeam	Gadawara	Nulwar
Sisowlee	Mandwa	Bohanee	Yelagherry
Julgaum	Jawar	Kureli (for Sangor)	Sydapore Road
	Beorh	Nursingpore	Kistna
	Singaji	Kuruk Bail	Chickasgore
	Harsud		Raichore*¶¶¶

B. B. & C. I. R.

Colaba	Wangaum	Unclesur	Pali
Church Gate Street	Danco Road	Broach*	Borchavi
Marine Lines	Ghoolwud	Chinnargaum	Nerlee
Churney Road	Wewjee	Palej	Mehmoodabad
Grant Road	Sunjan	Meagaum	Barajree
Mahaluxmee	Kurwan	Kurwan	Ahmedabad*¶
Parell	Bhoslee	Mundala	Suburmutee
Dadur	Damaun Road	Dubhoe	Ambli Road
Mahim	Oodwara	Chandode	Samund
Bandora	Pardee	Dabhoi	Charolee
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Jackwara
Goregaum	Dongree	Erola	Veerungaum
Berewlee	Nowsaree	Baroda*	Jhond
(Dyzur)	Maroles	Rajwa	Fatree
Bhyndar	Sucheen	Wasaud	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Surat¶	Nowley	Sahli Road
Veraur	Amrolee	Anand	Lillapore Road
Sopalla	Sion	Bhalaj	Luctor
Palghur	Keem	Oomret	Wadwan
Boisur	Palonee	Dakor	
		Thasra	

* Refreshment. ‡ Junction for Lines.
¶ 15 minutes for early tea. ¶¶ 20 minutes for Breakfast.
§ Junction for Amraoti State Railway.
¶¶¶ 40 minutes for Breakfast.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO.'S UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices Per doz.
YELLOW SEAL SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of fair quality and average price	Rs. 17 0
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good, cheap, and clean drinking Sherry	,, 23 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	,, 27 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity	,, 30 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—A rich nutty flavoured dessert Wine, much admired	,, 30 0
MANZANILLA.—Exceedingly dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "perfect San Lucar" Wine, of full flavour and firmness	,, 30 0
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xeres Wines	,, 38 0

These Wines, selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ AGENCY, are deservedly acknowledged by connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CARLTON WHISKEY.

THE CARLTON WHISKIES, same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Clubs.

These Grand Old Whiskies are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS and Company, of London and Inverness, *who are sole possessors of the Brand "Carlton."*

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER PALMER AND CO.

Cash.	Credit.	
32 0	33 0	11 years.
28 0	29 0	5 years.

Extract of Letter from Secretary of the Carlton Club:—"The consumption of this Spirit in the Club *has greatly increased* since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whisky being *most excellent.*"

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the *empty bottles* have been dishonestly *refilled* with the *poisonous trash* very often *sold* in *India under* the *name* of *whiskey*, this is therefore to *caution* consumers to carefully examine the *Capsules* and *Corks* to see they have not been *tampered with*, also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are *Branded with Trade Mark. Legal proceedings* will be taken against persons *infringing* the *rights* of the *Shippers.*

SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS
FOR WEAR
DURING THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. ASQUITH and LORD'S Stock of materials for the above consists of the very best Woven Flannels, Silk and Wool, and Oxford Cloths, which can be confidently recommended to Gentlemen requiring comfort and durability. The Silk and Wool (their own special make) is a splendid material, it does not irritate the most sensitive skin, it is very strong, absorbent and quite shrinkless.

CASH PRICE LIST.

Oxford Cloth Shirts, the Original and Best	...six for	36	0
Do. Sleeping Suits	...each	10	0
The very Best Wove Flannel Shirts	...six for	52	0
Do. do. Sleeping Suits	...each	18	0
The Special Silk and Wool Shirts	...six for	52	0
Do. do. Sleeping Suits	...each	18	0

The Prices for our celebrated correct fitting and comfortable Shirts remain the same.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE AND OUR OLD AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT TOGETHER WITH PATTERNS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

THE TRAVELLERS' AND OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE
FOR
TRAVELLERS AND OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THORPE AND COMPANY

EVERY requisite ready for use, for a journey by Sea or Land, on business or pleasure, at a moment's notice.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Overland Suits	Rs. 20 to 28	0	Dogskin Gloves	per pair	2	8	Money Belts	2	8
Sleeping do	,, 5 to 16	0	Do. Driving	,,	3	4	Sovereign Boxes	2	8
Ulsters, Warm	,, 30 to 65	0	French Braces	Each	1	12	Carpet Bags	4	8
Loose Black Alpaca Coat		10	Boys do.	,,	1	8	Courier Bags	4	8
Cardigan Jackets	Rs. 10 to 12	8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	4	0	Gladstone Bags	28	0
Cotton Socks	per doz.	8	Best Linen Collars	,,	5	8	Square Mouth Bags Hide	20	0
Merino Socks Best	,,	20	Do. do. Cuffs	,,	10	8	Best Overland Trunks	28	0
Gauze Undervests	per ½ doz.	12	Washing Ties	per doz.	4	8	Railway Portmanteaus	20	0
Warm Undervests	Each	5	Pin Scarves	Each	0	12	Solid Leather	30 to 65	0
Warm Pants	,,	5	Knot Scarves	,,	1	12	Solid Leather Dressing Cases	30 to 45	0
White Cashmere Mufflers	,,	5	Paper Collars	,,	0	10	Military Hair Brushes, Pair in Leather Case	10	8
Oxford Shirts	,,	4	Plastic Belts	Each	1	4	Collar Boxes	Rs. 3 to	4
White do	,,	4	Bridal Leather	Pair	2	0	Pomatum Bottle		1
Best Flannel	,,	8	Eau de Cologne	Bottle	0	12	Atkinson White Rose	Each	1
Warm Gloves	per pair	1	Silk Handkerchiefs	,,	1	4	Razors	,,	2
Kid Gloves Lined	,,	3	Soiled Linen Bags	,,	4	8	Shaving Brushes	,,	2
White Sun Umbrellas	,,	8	Waterproof Coats from	,,	10	8	Do Soap	,,	0
Silk Umbrellas, good quality	,,	10	Cholera Belts	,,	2	8	Tooth Brushes	,,	0
Ladies' do do	,,	10	Chhatris without Arms	,,	1	4	Tooth Paste Pot	,,	1
Fitted Morocco Bags	Rs. 40 to 45	0	With do. ...ss & Arms	,,	7	8	Nail Brushes	,,	1
Tiffin Baskets	,,	9	Arms and Leg Rests	,,	9	8	Bath Sponges	,,	1
Canteens, fitted complete		40	Cotton Pillows	,,	1	8	Sponge Bags	,,	1
Solid Leather Hat Cases		25	Leather Purses	,,	1	8	Marino Soap, 4 Cakes	,,	1
Tan Canvass Portmanteaus		32	Do Wallets	,,	1	12	Bath Slippers	,,	1
Rezais or Quilts		5	French Kid Gloves	per pair	1	12	Bath Note Holders	,,	1
French Kid Gloves	per pair	2	Pocket Books	,,	4	0	Hone Wife	,,	2
White Doe Gloves	,,	3					Mother-o'-Pearl Stud Sets	,,	2

	Rs.	a.
Money Belts	2	8
Sovereign Boxes	2	8
Carpet Bags	4	8
Courier Bags	4	8
Gladstone Bags	28	0
Square Mouth Bags Hide	20	0
Best Overland Trunks	28	0
Railway Portmanteaus	20	0
Solid Leather	30	0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases	30	0
Military Hair Brushes, Pair in Leather Case	10	8
Collar Boxes	Rs. 3 to	4
Pomatum Bottle		1
Atkinson White Rose	Each	1
Razors	,,	2
Shaving Brushes	,,	2
Do Soap	,,	0
Tooth Brushes	,,	0
Tooth Paste Pot	,,	1
Nail Brushes	,,	1
Bath Sponges	,,	1
Sponge Bags	,,	1
Marino Soap, 4 Cakes	,,	1
Bath Slippers	,,	1
Hone Wife	,,	2
Mother-o'-Pearl Stud Sets	,,	2

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

BY APPOINTMENT

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

(Next Door to the National Bank).

Ladies' Fans.
Smelling Bottles
and
Vinaigrettes.
Gold Chains
and
Charms.
Gem Rings.
Card Cases
and
Pencil Cases.

MILITARY FIELD GLASSES.

With powerful Rock Crystal Lenses and adjusting Screw for Field, Theatre, or Marine, in White Leather Sling Case, priced Rs. 58, 61, and 70.

THE "TANTALUS."

SPIRIT OR PERFUME STAND.

This elegant Novelty is a patented invention, admirably adapted for use in this country. The metal bar across the top is locked by a SPRING BRAMAH LOCK, thus securing the contents of the BOTTLES, when unlocked it may be moved aside and the DECANTERS rendered available. HAMILTON & CO. have them in stock of various sizes, some of BRIGHT NICKEL AND GILT, others in BRITISH OAK AND GILT. In all cases the DECANTERS are richly cut FLINT GLASS. Priced Rs. 105, 150, 155, 210, according to size.

Gents'
Signet
and
Gem Rings.
Sleeve Links
and
Solitaires.
Studs
and
Buttons.
Scarf Pins

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

YESTERDAY'S London telegrams report a decline of ¼ in Consols, which are quoted at 98⅛; French Rentes are unchanged at Fcs. 120½.

In Indian Government Securities Fours are still quoted at 81¼, but Fours-and-a-half have advanced to 88.

Exchange on India following the upward course of the market here was quoted at 1s. 8¼d. per rupee and Bar Silver has further advanced ¼d. per oz, being quoted at 52¼d. per oz. A shipment of £80,000 for this port is advised. At the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday tenders at 1s. 8¼d. per rupee received 59 per cent., all above that in full. Of the Rs. 30,00,000 offered, Rs. 29,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta and Rs. 20,000 to Madras. It is notified that the amount to be offered next week will again be 30 lakhs, so that Reuter's announcement of last week that Government had decided to reduce the amount of the drawings was evidently premature.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday, Coffee, Cocoanut Oil and Metals were as last quoted. Rapeseed was quiet and quotations were slightly in buyers' favour as also were those for Wheat.

The market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was firm, but Cotton in Liverpool was dull with supplies freely offered. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, of which 700 bales were Surats, and prices were entirely unchanged. In New York, however, a drop of ⅛ cent is reported in Mid.Uplands on the spot and ·13 cent per lb, in futures, the quotations being respectively 11 11-16 cents and 10·50 cents per lb. It appears that the accounts of a bumper Crop are at length making themselves felt, and this may only be the beginning of the long looked for collapse. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Yesterdays' Receipts	1,000	400	700
Five days' „	7,000	1,800	2,400
Total since 1st Sept	4,855,600	4,423,200	4,217,800

STERLING EXCHANGE opened here with a quiet feeling this morning, owing to the allotment of Council Bills in London yesterday having been made at a rather lower rate than was generally looked for. Telegraphic transfers in Calcutta were quoted at 1s. 8¼d. against 1s. 8 5-16d. yesterday, and rates here declined 1-32d. to 1-16th per rupee. The announcement that £300,000 of Council Bills will be offered again next week, has also tended to weaken our market, and as no authentic information has been received yet respecting the reduction in the sales, it is thought that the report may after all be without foundation. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 8 7-32d.	per Re.
„ Telegraphic.....		1s. 8 3-16d.	„
„ 3 months' sight.		1s. 8 11-22d.	„
Credits 3	„	... 1s. 8 15-32d.	„
Documents 3	„	... 1s. 8¼d.	„
Francs 3	„	... 2·16	„

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 for demand drafts and ½ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady with small transactions at Rs. 96 5-16 for Fours and Rs. 104¾ for Fours-and-a-half. Port Trust Bonds at Rs. 94 and Municipal Five per cent. Loan at Rs. 103¾.

SHARES.—The market has again been quiet, but prices for Spinning Mill shares are maintained excepting Dhurumseys, which are Rs. 5 per share lower. An advance of Rs. 10 per share is reported in Manockjee Petits and Rs. 5 in Orientals.

FREIGHTS are dull at 27s. 6d. and 25s. per ton for Measurement and Weight to Liverpool via Suez Canal, and Continental rates are all unchanged.

COTTON.—There has been nothing doing to-day, and we can only repeat our yesterday's quotations, viz :—

Good Oomrawuttee.....	Rs. 206	per candy.
F. G. F. „	„ 198	„
Good Dholleral	„ 205	„
G. F. „	„ 194	„
G. F. Compta	„ 193	„

LINSEED is in good demand at Rs. 7·2 per cwt.

RAPESEED is steady at Rs. 6 per cwt.

WHEAT continues in request at Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy for Red.

IMPORTS.—Piece Goods and Yarn quiet but steady. Metals dull. Coals steady ; the sale of a cargo of Davison's West Hartley in harbour is reported at Rs. 18 per ton. The price of the Kerosine Oil sold at auction on Tuesday was Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 3-15 per case, and not Rs. 3-10 to Rs. 3-12 as stated yesterday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship Bride of Lorne, 1,323 tons, Captain J. Nicholls, will sail to-day for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE Steamer Mary L. Stone. 1,458 tons, captain A. D. Field, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

THE Ship Khimjee Oodhowjee, 902 tons, Captain T. Row, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 27,751 maunds salt.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Cnina, 1,532 tons, Captain G. A. Brown, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and 36 deck passengers.

THE Steamer Ash, 919 tons, Captain R. Lucock, sailed yesterday for Ancutta in ballast to rescue the remainder of the crew of the wrecked ship Mahableshwur, and to endeavour to save the Government stores.

THE B. I. S. N. Co 's Steamer Madura, 1,206 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the chief officer, carpenter, and five seamen of the barque Mahableshwur picked up off Calicut ; six natives from Narrakel and 24 distressed native seamen from Tellicherry.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
22	Madura (s)	Magenis	Calcutta, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Dunoon	hambers	Moulmein.
	Ash (s)	Lucock	Ancutta.
	Mary L Stone (s)....	Fie'd ...	London.
	Quina (s)	Brown	oast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Ship Bride of Lorne, Nicholls, to Elephant Point. Ship Khimjee Oodhowjee, Row, to Calcutta.

The steamer Caldur, to P. Gulf, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

18 Navarino (s) .....Burkitt .....London, May 27.
19 Jura .....Russell .....Liverpool, April 24.
Maude .....Evans .....Mauritius, June 24.

DEPARTURE.

July. 18—Ship Lorraty.

PASSENGERS.

Per Jura.—Mrs Russell and 2 children.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

19 Rolf .... Mauritius.
20 Himalaya (s) .... Bombay.

July. DEPARTURES.

1 Markara (s) .... London.
Gannet (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 22.

FROM LONDON.

Manilla s—4 cases silvered sheet glass Surufally Mamoojee.
Sumatra s—2 cases printed books Hormusjee Sorabjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—150 cases claret F Sanquet and Co, 170 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—50 cases brandy, Remington and Co.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Sumatra s—1 box gold and silver coins [Rs 18,000] David Sassoon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—168 cwts coir yarn Dhurumsee Ramdass, 175 bales cotton waste John Marshall, 90 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co, 25 bales wool Jeewandass Premjee, 75 bales wool Govindjee Madhavjee, 55 bales wool Cullianjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Lamperts s—66 cwts gum Ebram Hajee m, 350 bales cotton 1500 s ts rapeseed and 1000 cwts wheat Richie Stewart and Co, 234 cwts poppy seed Sigg Sulzer and Co, 4 bales hides Mahamed Premjee.

Khedive s—6 cwts sarsaparilla H F Soares and Co, 20 cases M of P shells Ludhabhoy Tarmahamed, 4 cases P feathers and 1 case M of P shells Bundally Sewjee, 2 bales skins Rusoolbhoy Rahimbhoy, 16 bales skins Sharifbhoy Jafferbhoy and Co, 1 case ginger P and O S N Co, 14 cases cardamoms Lalljee Soorjee, 14 cwts goats horns David Sassoon and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Barengaria—1,500 cwts linseed W and A Graham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manila s—4,000 cwts wheat F Mascetti & Co, 3,214 cwts mowra flower Parmanund Veerjee.
Peer of the Realm s—80 cwts poppy seed Ralli Brothers & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—2 bags coffee P & O S N Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Venetia s—31 bundles silk David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive s—94 cwts coffee 24 cwts cardamoms and 6 cwts googul W. Nowrojee Chandabhoy, 44 cwts gall David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—10 cases fishmaws Ludhakbhoy Dattoo, 29 bales cotton Hajee Ally Shirajee, 2 bales twist Allana Munjee, 21 bales twist Curseejee Bomanjee and Co, 46 bales twist Framjee Mowmjee, 130 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 21st July 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·771
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point.....	75.7
Relative humidity of Air	·88
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless=0)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	76·0
General Direction of Wind* ...WSW, SW, W. WNW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	430.
Fall of Rain*	0·54
Total fall during month	19·22
„ „ year	38·43

*From midnight to midnight.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of Mr. MENZIES'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

OPTICIANS BY APPOINTMENT TO THE BOMBAY OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copyrighted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. Z.—Bombay Ice Manufactory.

S. F. F.—It is a matter, of course, for the consideration of the Managers of the Tramway Company. They may perhaps consider that they have sufficient on their hands already without setting up also as cab proprietors.

VERITAS.—If there is a grievance, the Cantonment Magistrate will no doubt interfere on proper representation being made to him.

ONE INTERESTED complains of regimental surgeons using Government medicines in private practice in places where there are dispensaries with competent dispensers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WYLLIE—June 29th, at 70, Carlton Hill, London, the wife of W. L. Wyllie, Esq., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1880.

THE telegram from our Special Correspondent at Kabul which we published yesterday, supplemented by the telegram which we publish to-day, shows that at last the negotiations with Abdul Rahman have resulted in an arrangement. All the leading Chiefs of the Ghazni faction met at Logar in Maidan and agreed to send a message to Abdul Rahman, stating that they were ready to join him with a large force if he desired to fight the British, but asking him to arrange matters for them with the British authorities if he did not contemplate fighting. They appear to have sent simultaneously another message to General Stewart offering to submit to the British, thus indicating some distrust of Abdul Rahman, as it seems to us, rather than a desire to come to terms with us in the event of that Sirdar deciding to continue the war. The British politicals very wisely referred the confederated Sirdars to Abdul Rahman, and thus avoided possible complications. Abdul Rahman on his part returned a conciliatory answer to the overtures made directly to himself, and the result has been that Mahomed Jan and other Sirdars have set out with an escort of two thousand horse to meet him at Charikar and come to an understanding. It seems strange that Mahomed Jan, Mushk-i Alam and other staunch upholders of the cause of Musa Jan should suddenly resolve to throw in their lot with Abdul Rahman and accept him as the new sovereign of Afghanistan. We are not yet sufficiently informed of this Chief's means and the strength of the army at his back to judge whether the accession of the forces hitherto fighting for Musa Jan may or may not place him helplessly in the power of his new supporters. The danger of such a *dénouement* cannot have escaped himself, but it is not easy to see how it can be obviated, if the armed force at his personal command be inconsiderable, as there is reason to believe that it is. He may of course turn the difficulty as Oriental princes under similar circumstances are wont to do—by simply massacring all whom he has reason to dread, and making himself secure before other leaders of the rival faction have time to come to the front. So far Abdul Rahman has shown a great deal of diplomatic talent. He has acted on the principle that the world is for the man who knows how to wait. He has hastened slowly from the Russian frontier to within 70 miles of Kabul, negotiating, procrastinating, reassuring now one party, now another, and giving both a good deal to hope and just a little to fear, while he never risked anything and never fired a shot or lost a man. The result is that the British who first looked upon him as the agent of the Russians, are now most anxious to get him to accept the Amirship, while the partisans of the son of Yakub Khan are eager to make their submission to him and throw their own especial protegé overboard—at all events for a time. The British troops will very certainly retire from Kabul in August, but the interest in Afghan politics will not then altogether cease, for the future of Abdul Rahman will be watched by all India with great curiosity. Nothing is definitely settled apparently about the continued occupation of Kandahar. Is the present garrison to be kept there indefinitely and that part of the country practically annexed ? Or is the garrison to be withdrawn and the "sovereignty" of Shere Ali allowed to come to a sudden end ? If the Government has made up its mind to keep Kandahar it should push on the railway to that terminus and make known its determination without delay in a manner not to be misunderstood.

THERE is, we think, yet another point of view, and that the literary point of view, from which Sir John Strachey's Defence may be contemplated with considerable interest. And it is the point of view, we may say, in passing which will give the paper such permanent interest as it may win. For the interest which must always centre round the facts of the amazing phenomenon to which this paper refers, will, as a rule we should say, be turned as far from Sir John Strachey's Defence as possible. That has as little reference to the facts as the famous Budget had. But in itself the document, we are inclined to think, will always take a high place among the papers of a reign which has been too prolific of papers. We have seen the worthlessness of this paper as an explanation of circumstances, for which even according to Sir John Strachey, it is just possible that excuses may have to be found (the skill must be noted with which this phrase implies that any honest man who wishes to find 'excuses' for these unhappy high officials will find them lying to hand). But it may be worth while to take Sir John Strachey's point of view for a moment and contemplate the paper purely as a work of art. It is the province of art to idealise reality, to watch, as Shelley says, things as they are, without heeding or seeing what things they be, in order to create out of them forms more real than they. A telegram from London opportunely gives us the thing as it is which, when sitting down to compose this Minute, was for Sir John Strachey what the 'lake reflected sun' and the 'yellow bees' were to the poet. Here is the reality the Finance Minister was called upon to idealize. 'It has been ascertained that up to the 31st March, instead of three-and-a-half millions, as shown by the regular estimates of the Budget statement, the actual out-going from civil treasuries had amounted to three-and-a-half millions sterling.' When we add to this the fact that the Budget statement referred to was made in March, we have the whole situation—in prose—before us. What does Sir John create or seek to create out of it ? We say 'seek to create,' because an unfortunate glance at the last paragraph of the Minute has revealed to us that Sir John's leaps through airy nothing land him exactly where he starts. For the sum of the whole matter is there declared to be that the error in the estimate (?) has been due to the fact that we—that is, the Finance Department—were 'ignorant'—that is, ignorant in March 1880—'of the actual current (say rather past) expense of the war.' That, our readers have already noticed with indignation, is Sir John Strachey's *summing up*. But if it does not, as it does not, differ in a single word or phrase from the bare description of the situation with which we started, it is obvious that it is all the more to Sir John Strachey's credit, from a literary point of view, that it occurs in the thirty-third paragraph instead of in the second. Admit that he lands on earth again, and lands whence he took his flight : let us contemplate the circle he traced out in the realms of air.

Sir John starts with the grave question of the nature and extent of his own responsibility. And the way in which he deals with that question of questions shows that five years spent in the company of the author of Translations from Servian Poetry have not been thrown away upon him. In his first paragraph he accepts verbally full responsibility. In his second he informs us that he has already in a previous paper pushed aside *in limine* (this phrase is by no means thrown away ; it seeks to bewilder the plain mind into believing that the point which is *the* point may be conceded without prejudice to the discussion) as preposterous the idea that he interfered in any irregular way with his preparation of the estimates. And the third, after this skilful parenthesis, seeks to demolish the responsibility he has been fain to admit a couple of paragraphs before. We ask special attention to this, because—from a literary point of view—it is if not the finest gem in this paper—*that* comes later—second at least only to it.

The paragraph is to all appearance not concerned in any way with Sir John himself. It is devoted to his colleague, Sir Edwin Johnson. It begins, we need hardly say, with the usual certificate of moral character. The high officials who form the Government of India in this matter have for the last two or three years been like nothing so much as a party of lower officials, let us call them, who rather than do without characters at all form themselves into a club for the purpose of writing characters for each other. To resume, however, what does Sir John Strachey do in this third paragraph, after assuring us that Sir Edwin Johnson is an honourable man. He admits for Sir Edwin Johnson as he had admitted for himself, the responsibility which appertains to them as the heads of their respective departments. But the reference to Sir Edwin is not brought in for nothing. Mark what follows. 'But Sir Edwin Johnson could no more make these estimates or supervise their details *than I could have undertaken such a duty myself.* He trusted the machinery which had been provided, and which he, *and all of us*, believed to deserve complete confidence.' The italics here, we need not say, are ours. But we are much mistaken if they do more than what we intend them to do, bring out the really salient points of this third paragraph. There follows a long description of the machinery which Sir Edwin Johnson *and Sir John Strachey* believed to deserve complete confidence. We have already examined this statement in detail. It is more to our present purpose to observe that it may be put in a sentence, and that when so put a flood of light (not of the ideal kind) is thrown on the value and extent of the confidence which Sir John so ingenuously reposed on the estimates submitted to him. For the explanation admits that the estimates referred to were for expenditure which at the time of the Budget statement had been already incurred ; but that they rested entirely on accounts which showed only such items as had been written off the books of the Military Department as properly and finally vouched for. It was then with the full knowledge that there remained behind an indefinite amount of items unascertained, but perfectly ascertainable, that Sir John Strachey on the 14th of March last spoke as follows :—"There is no reason to believe that the cost of this war has been under estimated."

Well may Sir John turn from his explanation with the remark to which we have already referred as the gem of his paper ; and which is worthy to go down to future ages with some of the finest sayings of Mr. Micawber. "It is more satisfactory to turn to the future." We should think it was. But it must be a future without Sir John Strachey. It is a melancholy fact that in this ideal paper the most ideal thing as we have seen is Sir John Strachey's responsibility. But this is only from Sir John's point of view. We are waiting impatiently to know if it is a way of looking at this disgraceful transaction which is concurred in by the Home Government. If it is, if Sir John is permitted to resign his high office without the most signal mark of the displeasure of the Secretary of State and of Parliament, nay if matters be so arranged that it shall be possible even for the *Pioneer* to assert that he has been relieved of his portfolio at his own desire, we shall know that responsibility decreases instead of increasing with the importance of the duties entrusted to the officers of the Crown in India. Such an issue would indeed be disastrous. But it is an issue which we for one shall not believe is possible until we hear that it has been decided upon.

SIR EDWARD BATES has been so long and intimately connected with Bombay, where he was resident for some time, that the proceedings before Sir Robert Lush and Sir Henry Manisty at Plymouth last month inspire more interest here than is usually felt in English election petitions. Sir E. Bates was petitioned against on the common ground of bribery and corruption ; but the acts upon which the charges were based were very different from those generally adduced on such occasions. The evidence which the petitioners chiefly relied on was to the effect that at various times between the date of the election and so far back as 1874, Sir Edward Bates had distributed gratuitously large quantities of blankets, clothing, coals, &c., to electors, and relatives of electors, which gifts, aggregating in value several hundred pounds, were construed into a subtle form of bribery—a pretext for corrupting the voters and securing their votes when they should be required. The gifts were generally made in connection with some event of importance in Sir Edward's family, such as his son's marriage, and were not confined to Plymouth, (with which place he was connected as its representative in Parliament from 1871), but extended to parts of Wales and Hampshire, where he has estates and generally resides. And in reference to the Plymouth charities, which were entrusted to the Mayor of the town for distribution, Sir Edward more than once directed that they should be fairly divided among the deserving poor, without reference to creed or politics. The Court was asked to find that the alleged sympathy with the poor was a hypocritical sham, a mere pretext for veiling the real motive, which was to gain popularity and thus influence future elections in his favour. But the Court declined to hold any other opinion than that "Sir Edward Bates is a man of large hearted benevolence, whose disposition is to share his large means with the poor of the places with which he is connected, and in making these gifts he acted with a laudable sense of duty and responsibility." The point on which the seat was declared untenable was a very minor one in the estimation of the petitioners. Certain fishermen had agreed to vote for Sir Edward Bates, whose boats when the election came on were at Penzance and the agent sent there for them. One of the fishermen refused to leave his boat to attend the election on the ground that he would thereby forfeit his share of the week's fishing, and the gentleman who was sent to Penzance after them agreed to provide a substitute for him. This was done, and the man went to the election and was paid his share of the fishing as if he had remained with his boat. This was held sufficient to invalidate the election, as coming within the provision of the Act, which says that every person who shall promise to procure any money or valuable consideration for any voter, in order to induce him to vote, shall be deemed guilty of bribery. It was certainly a case in which the law operated very harshly,—so harshly that Sir Robert Lush was constrained to remark on the undue severity of compelling punishment of a Member and his constituency for the single act of an agent. A very warm feeling was excited in Plymouth in favour of Sir Edward Bates, who was followed about by large crowds when he left the Court and repeatedly cheered. The excitement rose so high that Mr. Isaac Latimer, one of the petitioners, only escaped being mobbed by beating a rapid retreat in a cab. We commend the legal decision in this case and its obvious moral to Mr. Cooper, the Presidency Magistrate, who holds that in the matter of an election it does not matter a pin whether the express directions of the Act or rules made in accordance with the Act are observed by anybody or not. In England the judges are much more rigid in these matters.

WE are glad to learn that the extension of the Pali branch of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to Godra, which we urged on Lord Ripon's attention during his short visit in Bombay, has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and that its construction has been recommended to the Secretary of State. We may therefore hope that after the monsoon this most necessary line may be taken in hand, and as it is only seventeen miles long, it will not be long under construction. Godra is the most important town in the Panch Mahals and is a large centre of trade, and the construction of this railway has been urged by all the authorities of those districts and recommended most strongly by the Bombay Government. But all was of no avail under the Lytton *régime* as the line must be a continuation of the Pali branch which is a broad gauge line. Our present Viceroy, however, favours a uniform gauge on all main lines, and of course on branches which must ultimately be extended to main lines, and his sanction has, therefore, been readily obtained, for there has been no question from the first about the line paying. The statistics proved this beyond a doubt. We welcome this sanction not only as tending to benefit Bombay, but as proof that railway extensions will be again looked on with favour, and this without the grave inconvenience which an insistence on the narrow gauge would attach to the boon.

EITHER Reuter or the Government have again deceived the mercantile community. On the 16th inst. came the message :—"Government has announced that the drawings of the Indian Council will be diminished ; " and the effect was naturally to raise the price of Council drafts very considerably and 1-8½ was secured for this week's bills. Government now announce that the same amount will be sold next week, thus contradicting the telegram above quoted. Until we know on what authority Reuter based his telegram or of its correctness as received here, we cannot assign the blame ; but there has been gross carelessness on the part of Reuter, or grave fault on the part of Government ; for the announcement that the same amount of Council drawings are to be maintained even for one week, cannot be reconciled with the above telegram.

THE announcement that war between Russia and China is believed in London to be averted is satisfactory enough so far as it goes. But is this belief shared by the Government when it orders the British squadron in the China seas to be strengthened ?

THE WRECK OF THE MAHABLESHWUR.

SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW.

THE mate and five men of the Barque Mahableshwur, which was totally wrecked on the island of Ancutta on the night of the 15th June, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. They had a moving story to tell of days and nights of danger and suffering—a story which is, unfortunately, a counterpart of many other annals of the deep. All who have travelled by sea will be able to comprehend to some extent the nature of the disaster—the sudden shock as the barque struck upon the rock ; the hurried consultation ; and the discovery that the ship must go down : all this in the darkness of midnight, and in the midst of a heavy sea. Then the launching of the boats which might at any moment be dashed to pieces against the rock or the sides of the vessel ; the hasty choice of a few provisions and the venturing forth upon the angry waters. But the trials and perils were not to end here. The shipwrecked mariners gained the land only to find themselves on a barren and cheerless rock surrounded with dangerous coral reefs, and nothing offering in the way of food and shelter, save a few cocoanut trees. The captain and six of the crew left the island in a boat a day or two after and have not since been heard of. Day after day passed by in this barren, lonely spot, and still no sign of help to cheer the sailors suffering the sickness of hope deferred and the physical trials inseparable from their forlorn and wretched state. What wonder, that one of the remaining men was seized with temporary madness ; the wonder is that they could survive such continual hardship and suffering and such scanty and even disgusting food as sea-snakes which fortunate ignorance and an eager appetite transformed into eels. Finding that there was little chance of their being rescued whilst remaining on the island the mate and five men put to sea again, and after enduring great sufferings were picked up by the British India steamship Madura on the morning of the 17th inst.

We are glad to be able to state that the steamship Ash, Captain Gray, has been chartered by the Government at Rs. 500 per day, to search for the missing captain and sailors. She has on board a party of men from the troopship Czarewitch, which has just arrived in Bombay. It is said to be very doubtful whether the captain's boat succeeded in getting over the dangerous reef. The Ash belongs to Mr. Bligh Peacock, of Sunderland, and the agents are Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. Her engines are of 120 horse power ; 919 nett tonnage.

NARRATIVE OF MR. JAMES HAWKINS, FIRST MATE.

We left London on the 11th February for Bombay. Nothing particular occurred until the morning of the 15th June when the ship struck on the Ancutta reef at 12·15 a. m. It was at once seen that she was breaking up and we therefore took to the boats. We could not manage to save anything and some of us were almost naked. Previous to the ship striking lights were seen bearing about N. N. W. We tried to make for them, but as we were to leeward we were carried away by wind and tide. At daylight we saw two islands to leeward, and bore down on them, but we could not land as they were surrounded by a coral reef and the breakers there rose to a fearful height. We pulled round to the leeside where we landed in safety, but our boats were damaged. Some of the wreck had arrived before us as she went to pieces about 20 minutes after she struck. With the exception of a few cocoanut trees the island upon which we landed was barren and looked cheerless enough. The next day the beach was strewn with wreck. On the second day we got upon another island in the hope of improving our condition, but it was just like the other one. Here hundreds of barrels full of porter were washed ashore together with a great many cases of brandy. Next morning early, the captain, James McKinnon, the second mate, and seven hands left the island, telling the rest to stay behind as they intended to go for assistance, which we might expect in four or five days. Two days afterwards one of the men in a fit of madness took the boat and went with her to the other island. A raft was at once made, with porter barrels and the mate and three men went in pursuit of the man. When half way across to the other island the raft broke adrift, but they managed somehow to effect a landing and brought back the boat. A week passed and no help coming we repaired the boat as best we could. With a drink of oatmeal and water for our only breakfast with one day's provisions and without a chart or compass and without mast or sail we tried to cross the reef for the mainland, but failed. The first breaker filled the boat, and when four others had followed we were washed out of the boat and the mate was severely injured. The boat was badly damaged and we went back to our companions in perfect misery. There was nothing for it but to repair the boat and this was accordingly done with considerable difficulty. Several attempts were made and resulted in failure, but we at last succeeded in carrying her over. We then baked a few cakes of oatmeal that came on shore and watched our chances. For ten days we lived upon sea snakes which we, in happy ignorance, thought were eels. At length we got a chance and safely crossed the reef, when we at once set our sail, which was made of some old canvas that came ashore. In making the sail we used a shell for a needle. As we did not know how long we might be at sea we went on allowance of three ounces of bread and water and thus we were for three days and nights, steering in the day by the sun and in the night by the stars. The rain fell in torrents, we had some very heavy squalls, and several times we narrowly escaped being swamped, as there was a very heavy sea on. On the second night a ship passed close to windward of us but didnot hear us though we shouted till we were hoarse. On the third day we were picked up by the S.S. Madura of the B. I. S. N. Company. We were then in wretched plight but we were very kindly treated by the captain and officers who generously supplied us with clothes of which we stood very greatly in need. Others on board were also very kind in ministering to our wants. The captain left twenty-seven days before us and there is no word of him yet ; it is to be hoped he has reached a place of safety.

THE following additional particulars have been furnished by the mate :—After we left London on Wednesday, the 11th February, we had to put back into Falmouth on account of the bad weather we experienced in the Channel. The vessel leaked considerably ; in consequence the crew grew dissatisfied, as every quarter of an hour they had to pump the water out, and refused to proceed to sea. On putting back into Falmouth five of the crew were imprisoned. Captain McCulloch, the owner, came from Glasgow to Falmouth, and on a survey being held on the vessel she was pronounced to be seaworthy. They accordingly, after making up their ship's complement of men, proceeded to sea again on 23rd February. North of the equator experienced light weather, but to about 25 deg. south had strong S. E. trade winds. We had light baffling winds after losing the trades, and for about a fortnight fine weather ; then very bad weather met us, with very stiff westerly gales and terrific heavy squalls. Made our casting to 66 deg. or 68 deg. east, when hauling to the northward we met with light weather and heavy rain until reaching the S.E. trades, about 30 deg. south. We lost the S.E. trades in about 5 deg. south and crossed the line on the meridian 66 deg. east. We picked up the monsoon in from W. to W.N.W., and north west. We had been close hauled standing from N. to N.N.E. with the wind at W.N.W. and N.W. under all sail, with royals set for some days before we struck. About 11 p. m. of 15th June the ship was going about 7 knots through the water in my watch when the look out man reported a light in the port bow. I took it to be a steamer's light, and reported it to the captain, who was in the chart house on deck. We both examined the light with a telescope for some time and came to the conclusion, as we could see trees in the background, that it was a light on shore. Two more fires were afterwards seen farther north. We hove the lead, but found no bottom at 45 fathoms. At about 11 p. m. after studying the chart the captain kept the vessel away to N. N. E. The lights now showed on the port quarter. About midnight the second mate relieved me ; the lights then bore by compass S. W. by W. and were becoming indistinct. They were apparently some 14 miles away. I gave the course N. N. E. to the second mate, when just as I was about to get into my berth I felt the ship scrape the bottom lightly. I ran on the poop and reported to the captain and second mate. Before the latter could find time to answer, the vessel struck heavily aft. Every sail was immediately lowered, she beating still on the ground heavily and the stern being swept over by the sea. Breakers on the starboard bow were reported ; the ship striking fore and aft and lengthways amidships opening out. The after end and stern posts were driven up. The two boats in the after skids were lowered. One was a life boat 28 feet long, the other a cutter 26 feet long. Amidship was a life boat ; this was unavailable as we could not get it out. There were heavy breakers on both sides of the ship. There was no time for preparation ; we all jumped into the boats as we were. Just as we got clear of the stern of the vessel the main mast with a crash went by the board. The vessel opened in two and we never saw her more. All night we rowed to windward. We saw two islands when the day broke, for which we made and narrowly escaped. A second shipwreck in the surf caused by the sea breaking over the coral ridges by which the island is surrounded at a distance of about 3 miles. We pulled round to the lee of the island and managed to run the boat through the surf over the reef into smooth water on the other side. About 11 a.m. we landed on the island called Tingaroo, which forms, with Bingaroo, one island enclosed in a coral belt. The boats had been much injured by the reef in crossing. Tingaroo is about two miles round and without a living creature on it. We found cocoanuts on the ground, which served us for food and drink. On the 17th the captain ordered me to take the life boat and pull to Bingaroo, which he thought was Ancutta and inhabited, but we found it uninhabited and nothing on it but cocoanuts. The boat's crew and myself slept at Bingaroo and returned to Tingaroo about 10 a. m. the following day, Friday, 18th, after which we all shifted to Bingaroo where we encamped. On Sunday, 13th June, the captain and the second mate and seven men left in the damaged life boat without sails but with oars. He intended to pull to Ancutta and I have never seen him since. We were then on the west side of Bingaroo. He left orders for us to remain where we were for about a week, as he then hoped to be able to send assistance. We remained for about fourteen days and then made an attempt to push the boat across the reef and make for Ancutta or to the mainland. We failed, however, and we got injured and returned to Bingaroo. Quantities of cases and casks of beer, bales of paper and cloth, a case of oatmeal and a case of corn flour were washed ashore, and on these and sea snakes, which we caught amongst the rocks, we lived. The cases and casks are all being buried in the sand by the action of the sea. With nails out of the cases washed ashore the cutter was repaired, a sail was made out of bags, and with the carpenter and 5 men I crossed to Tingaroo. We attempted to cross the reef and failed and injured the boat. We returned to Tingaroo, made another attempt, but the surf being too heavy returned again. We cleared away the brushwood with the carpenter's axe, and running the boat on rollers took it across to the other side of the island, and on the 14th instant succeeded in getting through the surf and across the reef. We tried to pull to Ancutta about 20 miles away, but the wind and sea were too strong for us, and we tried for the mainland. On crossing the Piti bank we were picked up, after very trying weather—the sea rough and high wind and much rain—by the B. I. S. N. Company's ship the Madura, off Calicut, on the morning of Saturday last, 17th July. The captain would have probably reached the mainland long ago had he got to Ancutta. The five men remaining on Bingaroo were living on the north-west side of the island, which is girded by a coral reef about three miles distant around Bingaroo and Tingaroo. Bingaroo is about four miles in circumference, and having no means for signalling the reef will have to be passed at the north-east corner of Tingaroo, the boat taken across the island and then across the lagoon about four miles to Bingaroo. The five men on Bingaroo had, when I left, about 50 tins, each containing about two (?) of oatmeal and a few tins of corn flour, and plenty of beer and spirits which had washed ashore. All the men were abstemious and orderly so long as I remained in the island. I remember the following names of those who left Bingaroo in the damaged life boat and are missing :—Captain McKinnon, Mr. John Eustace, second mate, steward, cook, four able seamen, and one ordinary seaman. The names of those picked up by the Madura are first mate, Mr. James Hawkins, carpenter, John Winchester, and five men. Remaining on Bingaroo Island :—1 sailmaker, 3 able seamen, 1 ordinary seaman. Total 21 lives.

ONE of the crew, in describing the wreck, says :—The ship struck at about a quarter past twelve and in such a way that we knew at once that she was done for. Some of us who were not on watch were down below and had no clothes on. We rushed on deck and immediately launched the boats. We had no time to properly provision them as the vessel was breaking up rapidly. We got the boats over the reef and landed on what we supposed to be the island of Ancutta. We found it was uninhabited and had nothing growing on it but cocoanut trees. For the first two or three days we drank the liquor in the nuts, but afterwards we found a well. The carpenter, by good luck, had brought his axe in the boat, and we cut down some palms and made ourselves some shelter. Some oatmeal was thrown on shore and we fed upon that. The ship struck on the 15th June, and on the 18th the captain and six men went to sea in a boat intending, if possible, to land at the other island. I think it is doubtful whether he got there, as the island is inhabited, and the natives would have let him have a sail and other things he wanted, and in that case he would most likely have been heard of before this. The men, considering their circumstances, behaved very well. The Mahableshwur was a ship of 1,304 tons and was a very good v

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

SUBMISSION OF MAHOMED JAN AND OTHER CHIEFS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 22.

A deputation from Mahomed Jan and a collection of Chiefs of Maidan have waited upon the Chief Political Officer proffering their submission. They were advised to proceed to Abdul Rahman and make submission to him personally. In consequence of this, Mahomed Jan and other Chiefs; with an escort of two thousand men, proceeded at once to Charikar, where the Sirdar now is.

THE CASHMERE BUDGET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR, JULY 20.

The item in the Budget, Rs. 33,62,495 includes three items, viz. Coolies wages Rs. 5,88,000; contractors advances Rs. 12,38,124; and money paid to others than contractors Rs. 1,15,090. The total of these three last should be deducted from the grand total. The compilation of the Budget seems to have been executed with great care under the immediate supervision of the Prime Minister, Dewan Anant Ram. The tabular statements contain even the minutest details of expenditure. A translation of the famine administration report is being made and will be forwarded to the Press. Rs. 2,000 was given to the missionaries as donation to help their good work during the famine, and also Rs. 5,000 worth of grain. These items are not in the Budget because they came from the Maharaja's private purse.

ABDUL RAHMAN AND THE BRITISH.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

KABUL, July 21.—All the districts in the neighbourhood of Kabul are quiet. Large numbers of Chiefs and people are still visiting Abdul Rahman at Charikar. Interviews between him and the British authorities are being arranged for Zimma, fourteen miles north of Kabul, where General Gough's Brigade is encamped. A Durbar which will be attended by a deputation of Chiefs from Abdul Rahman's camp will be held to-morrow afternoon. The main body of Ayub's forces have reached the Helmund above Girishk.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

OPPOSITION TO DISARMAMENT BY THE BASUTOS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Intelligence has been received that the disarmament of the Basutos has met with opposition in some districts, and that besides refusing to surrender their arms, they have attacked the loyal Basutos. Reinforcements are being sent to the British Resident.

MOBILISATION OF THE GREEK ARMY.

The *Daily Telegraph* of this morning publishes a telegram from Athens, stating that the mobilisation of the Greek Army has been ordered, and that a French military commission is going to Greece to reorganize the army.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

It is stated that war between Russia and China has been averted.

THE ENGLISH SQUADRON IN CHINA.

The *Daily News* of this morning, in a leading article, announces that the English squadron in the China Seas is to be increased.

THE S. S. HIMALAYA.

PORT SAID, JULY 21.

The S. S. Himalaya, with Lord Lytton and family on board, has passed through the Suez Canal homeward bound.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ...	1s. 8¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	98¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.....	120¼
Bar Silver	52⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	81½
4½ per cent. do.	87½

Arrivals.—Annie Fish, Nebo, Zenetta.
Departure.—Thessaly.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JULY 22, 6-30 a. m.

Mail steamer Australia from Aden arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 22.

CANNANORE, 4-35 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. Fall of rain 8 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast and wet; wind variable N. W. to S. W. 5; thermometer 75·5; barometer 29·890. Fall of rain 1 inch 49 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather overcast rainy; wind W. N.N.W.; thermometer 75·5, 75·25; barometer 29·976, 29·9. Fall of rain 1 inch 67 cents.

TUTICORIN. 3-40 p.m.—Weather fair; wind. W.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 78. Fall of rain 2 inches 10 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.	Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In.	Cts.	In. Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered...	37	89	40 50	33	43	37	15
July 21 Wednesday	0	54	.....	.....		.....	
22 Thursday	.....		0 10	0	49	0	16
Total.....	38	43	40 60	33	92	37	31
Total Fall, July 22, 1879...	24	55	29 65	*		30	59

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

SIMLA, July 17:—the barometer has risen somewhat in Lower Bengal, Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, the Central Provinces, and the greater part of the Peninsula, and fallen in Burmah, Assam, Northern Bengal, the Gangetic Provinces and (with the exception of Lahore) in the Punjab, thus increasing the barometric gradient towards the north. In Bengal 2½ inches of rain are reported from Saugor Island, and quantities of 6-tenths or less from Chittagong, Dacca, Purnesh, Calcutta, Burdwan, Hazaribagh, Jalpaiguri, Dinagepore, and Bhaugulpore. In the North-Western Provinces, Benares has ½ inch, Cawnpore 1-tenth, Allahabad and Mussoorie slight rain. In the Punjab, Lahore ½ inch, Umballa ½ inch, Simla 1-tenth. In Rajputana and Central India, Ajmere 12-tenths. Indore ½ inch, Goona 1-tenth. In the Central Provinces and Berar, Jubbulpore 1 inch, Akola slight rain. In Bombay, Deesa 1½ inches, Rajkot 6-tenths, Bombay, Poona, Goa, and Satara slight rain. In Madras, Rajamundry 7-tenths.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

WE publish elsewhere to-day, a full list of the Justices of the Peace, revised up to date, and showing who are the new members of the Bench.

MR. NARAYENROW KHARKAR, ex-Dewan of Nowanagar, is said to be a candidate for the post of Suba of Amreli, a Gaekwari *prant* in Kathiawar.

THE London Correspondent of the *Madras Mail* asserts that Sir Richard Temple will be appointed member of the Council of India on the first vacancy occurring.

THE report that Mr. Chapman, the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, has tendered his resignation, the *Indian Mirror* has "the best authority" for stating, is without foundation. Mr. Chapman, the *Mirror* says, has not done anything of the kind.

SOME new information about the geography of Central Asia and of the manners and customs of Kashgaria may be obtained from Mr. R. B. Shaw's "Sketch of the Turki Language as spoken in Eastern Turkestan," published as an extra number to the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

ORDERS have been issued bringing Bombay under the provisions of the new Indian Merchant Shipping Act. Marine cases will come, as hitherto, within the duties of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cooper, who is appointed Judge of a Court of Survey, to which Captain Crockett, late of the Indian Navy, is to be Assessor. The duties of "Receiver of Wreck" within the limits of the port of Bombay, devolve on the Port Officer, Captain Morland.

IN its leading columns yesterday a contemporary, with reference to the decision of the Town Council on the question as to whether the Council would recommend the Corporation to make a grant for the Lock Hospital, said that "by the vote of the Chairman only, a most unusual vote under the circumstances—the Council were unable to recommend" &c. Why was the motion carried by the vote of the Chairman only, and why not by any one of the other votes *only*? And why was the Chairman's "a most unusual vote under the circumstances?" Does this mean that the Chairman is not expected to use his vote intelligently and according to his lights?

THE B. I S. N. Company's Steamship Madura' which arrived in harbour yesterday morning' brought the mate and five men of the barque Mahableshwar, which was totally wrecked on the 15th June off the Laccadive islands. These men had undergone great hardships for several weeks, as the island upon which they were cast is barren and uninhabited, and they were put to great straits for food. The captain and six men left the island in a boat two or three days after they had landed, their object being to go to an inhabited island and obtain assistance. They have not, however, been heard of since. The mate and six men, after remaining on the island for some considerable time, put to sea in a boat and were picked up on the 17th inst. They left five men behind them with provisions sufficient to last for a month. The Government sent a steamer from Bombay on Wednesday night in order that search might be made for the captain and the men with him, and to take off the men who were left on the island of Anantta.

THE Mahim rate-payers are already at work in view of the next Municipal election, which will take place in October. They make grievous complaint against their present and former representatives of having come down in state—with carriage and pair, as it was described to us—a few days before the election, and carried the place by storm, and afterwards never troubled their heads about the affairs of the ward. Dr. Blaney alone is remembered as a representative who has done something for the township. His advocacy was the means of securing a supply of Vehar water to the inhabitants, and managed to get a few lamps put up in some streets. But the constituency complain of being still left in darkness and dirt—improved roads are required, improved lighting, and something in the shape of drainage and sewerage. With a view to obtaining efficient advocacy of their cause in the Corporation they held a meeting the other day and hit upon a candidate who it is intended to put forward at the next election. The gentleman chosen is Mr. P. C. De Souza, L. M., who is a resident of Mahim. A requisition was drafted and sent to Mr. De Souza, representing the feeling of the rate-payers as unanimous, and he has consented to stand for the ward.

AN alarming charge of proselytising is preferred by the *Jam-i-Jamshed* against a Christian Missionary Society, styled the Ladies' Association, the members of which have been for some time past engaged in endeavouring to promote education among Parsees and natives by teaching in families and at the Society's School, Girgaum. The gravamen of the charge is to be found in a mild self-congratulatory report recently published by the association, in which the fair workers announce that the Christian Catechism has been put into the hands of some of the children under their tuition, and that their scholars are being taught also to sing simple religious hymns, to which, the report says, they take very kindly. Further than this it is stated that some of the Parsee girls have remained in the classes while Bible lessons have been taught by a clergyman; and regret is expressed at the absence from work of a native convert teacher, on the ground that she would have superior power of impressing on the children's minds the absurdities of the religious dogmas which they are taught at home to cherish as embodying the true form of faith. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* regards the Ladies' Association, which we believe is a body working under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as a most dangerous snake in the grass, and is deeply grieved that Parsee parents do not take alarm, in spite of his repeated warnings, at what he styles the purposeful teaching of Missionaries.

THE latest "Nana Saheb" scare has taken place in the neighbourhood of Poona. A man has, it is said, informed the police at Chinan that Nana Saheb was staying at the Dhurumsala there. The informant says he had seen Nana Saheb in 1838 in the Nuggar Zilla, and he affirms that the person at Calhan is the man he had seen. A Poona paper informs us that the police, on inquiry, ascertained that this is not the true Nana Saheb. The person who is apprehended as being the Nana Saheb represents himself as a Mahratta and an inhabitant of Sawunt-Wadi. He was employed in a theatre for a long time, but now has turned a *veraghi*. He is strong in constitution and has a grey beard. He has been released on a bail of Rs. 500, and the informant has been sent to Bombay for further inquiry into the matter by the Police Commissioner.

THE British soldier in India is to be instructed in the laws of hygiene, to which end the Government have offered a prize of £100 for the best manual on the subject. The adjudication will be made after the 1st March next year, before which date competitors are requested to send in their primers to the Government of India, Military Department. The prize will be adjudicated by a Committee consisting of the Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quarter-master General's Department, to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Government will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

THE palmy days of opium cultivation in India appear to be coming to an end. A drug produced in Persia is rapidly obtaining hold of the China market. It is described as being produced very cheaply, free of duty, and good enough to enter into competition with the Indian drug. The importations of Persian opium into Shanghai increased between 1877 and 1879 from 358 to 2,536 chests for the year; and 8,000 or 9,000 chests are said to have been sent to Canton last year.

A MADRAS paper hears that the appointment of Colonel Clerk to the vacant post of Adjutant-General, Madras Army, has been made conditional by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Under existing rules no officer can be employed in the above capacity unless he has passed in the vernacular as prescribed by the regulations, but as Sir Neville Chamberlain strongly recommends Colonel Clerk to the Horse Guards for the vacancy, it is said that the appointment has been sanctioned with the proviso that Colonel Clerk shall pass the prescribed test within six months, failing which another officer will have to be proposed for the post.

A WYNAAD "Coffee Planter" writes to a Madras contemporary:—From reports of experts we find that there is gold in this part of the world. How is it to be got at? and will it pay 100,000 shareholders a fair amount of interest for their investments? The labour difficulty is to be solved. To bore and extract 300 tons of quartz per diem will occupy 1,200 males; as there are twelve such companies started 144,000 coolies (males) will be required. Where are they to be brought from? Our coffee estates are falling off from want of labourers, and to make matters worse the Mysore coolies are almost all kept back by the Mysore Railway, and we are compelled to employ Moplahs and Khongers at 5 annas per cooly per diem, and, still finding ourselves in difficulty, are obliged to abandon some of our valuable pieces of coffee.

POTATO cultivation is attracting attention in Bengal, and a piece of land on the hills near Darjiling is to be devoted to the production of that very useful vegetable. Dr. King, Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements. Seed is to be imported from Australia, where some very fine varieties of potato are grown.

"ALL well-wishers of Native States" are congratulated by the *Bombay Samachar* on the change of opinion which has been brought about regarding the administration of Cashmere lately. The report of the Durbar showing the expenditure incurred, on account of famine relief has, the *Samachar* considers, dispelled the hideous clouds of accusations which had gathered round the Maharaja.

THE troops who have won medals in Afghanistan and Zululand are, it seems, not to be kept waiting for their decorations. An English military journal says the new medals will be issued immediately.

THE post of military attaché at Paris will soon be vacant, as Major-General Conolly will not continue to hold it after his promotion to the rank of Lieut-General, which cannot be delayed beyond a few months.

EVEN with co-operative stores the course of things is not always smooth. Some time ago a malcontent member of one of the most celebrated of the stores was informed by the directors that he had "far outstripped the limits within which he might reasonably expect them to meet him with patience and courtesy." As if to show that their patience and courtesy had really broken down under the strain, the secretary went on to add:—"You have been constantly pestering the officials of the society with imaginary grievances, for the discovery of which you seem abundantly endowed with leisure and inclination." On which the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that, after all, their civility and their credit combined give the old-fashioned shopkeepers what economists call a natural protection, which will keep them alive for a good many years yet.

FIELD OFFICER SUBALTERNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a time when a considerable portion of the Bombay native army is up at the Front, and some of the native regiments there are so weakened in officers that captains and lieutenants act as wing commanders and second in command, may I ask how it is that field officers recently promoted are doing duty as wing subalterns in other native corps far away from the seat of war?

Instead of deputing young officers to native regiments at the Front to learn their duty while ignorant of the language, would not field officers recently promoted be more usefully employed in charge of wings and half battalions than doing subaltern duty in Poona, Mhow, and other stations?

July 19. SIGMA.

THE LONDON "CORIOLANUS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to suggest to the Manager of the *Times of India* that the disagreeably disposed gentleman who writes for that paper under the designation of "Coriolanus" should change his name to Thersites or Pandarus, for his effusions much more resemble the language of the "scurillous Grecian" or that of Cressida's relative than the thoughts or opinions of the noble Roman. The only resemblance between Shakespeare's hero and the London "Coriolanus" is the contempt of the one for public opinion and the contempt of the other for plain facts.

In one of his recent letters the London "Coriolanus" writes as follows:—"The Prince and Princess are starring it in the neighbourhood of Truro under the style and title of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, a title which is of considerably older date than that of Prince of Wales, the patent dating back as far as the reign of Edward the Third." Would it surprise "Coriolanus" to be told that there were two Princes of Wales, sons of English kings, before Edward the Third began to reign—namely, Edward of Carnavon (the ill-fated Edward II.) and Edward III. himself.

July 22. FACT.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THE following is the complete list of Justices of the Peace "within the limits of the town of Bombay":—

EUROPEANS.

*Abercrombie, A
Acworth, H A, CS
Anderson, Surgn Major J
*Anderson, J C
Arnott, Surgeon Major J
Atkinson, G
Baines, J A, C S
Baker, Colonel W A
Barker, W A
Balfour, M
Barnett, G A
*Barrett, A, BA
Barrow, H W
Baumbach R
Beatty, Surgeon General T
*Bell, W, C S
Best, W J
*Bicknell, H
*Bilano, Surgn Major H J, MD
Blaney, T
Bodger, J E
*Booth, T R
Branson, R
Brebner, Lieut J
*Brown, Major W T
*Brunton, R F
Bryce J A
Buckley, T A
Bythell, J K
Campbell, J M, CS
Carnac, Lieut G O'B
Casey, A D, CS
Carroll, E B
*Chalk, F
Clark, R
Cleveland, H
*Cody, Surgeon Major F
Coghlan, R N, C
Comber, E
Conroy, A A
Cook, Surgn Major H
Cooper, C P
*Cox, Col J F
Craigie, A
Crawford, L
*Crawley-Boevey, J H
Crockett, W T
Douglas, G
Dr. nan, J M
Duxbury, J R
*Dymock, Surgeon Major W
Farran, C F
*Farran, G S, M A
Fe lows, W B
Flynn, J
Fogo, E M
Forbes, J H B
Forrest, L R W
Fox, C E
Fox, S N
*Fraser, William
*Freeb rn, E
*Frere, A Y
Fuller, Colonel J A
*Gay, E
Geary, Grattan
*Geil, H G
*Gilbert, R
Gilder, G C
Gomez, F F
Gonne, C, CS
Gordon, J
Gostling, D E
Grant, J H, CS
*Gray, E, CS
*Gray, Surgeon J T, MD
Gray, Surgn Major W
Greaves, J
Griffiths, J
Groom, O J
Gubbay, A M
Hancock, Colonel H F
Harrison, S J
*Hart, G H R
Hart, J H E
Hart, W E
*Harvey, A
*Hatch, Surgeon W K, MD
*Hathornthwaite, J S, M A
Hay, Andrew
Heard, H V
Hewett, Lieut Geo B
*Hewett, Major Genl W S
*Hoyel, Surgeon Major A N
Hore, F S
Hosking, E, CS
Hughes, W C
*Hughes, Surgeon A H
Hutchinson, J F
*Hutton, J
Inverarity, J D
Jackson, C W L
*Jackson, S
*Jacob, H P
Jacomb, H E, CS
Jadine, J
*Jefferson, J
*Jones, H W
*Kay, Dr W
Kelly, R W
Kemp, D S
Kirkham, T R
Kirkpatrick, H C
Lang, B
Lang, J W
*Lansdell, Surg Major E H E
Latham, F L
*Leibenrogger, W
Leith, J T
Lewis, Dr J C
*Little, F J
Lumsden, Depy Surg Genl J
*Lynch, C I
Lynch, G C
Lyon, Surg Major I B
Macaulay, W M.
*Macdonald, Dr D, MB
Macfarlane, J W
*Macmillan, M. BA
*Macnaghten, S
*Maconachie, Surg Major G A
Macpherson, C G W, CIE, CS
Maggenthan, J
Maidment, W
Maitland, W
Major, T S
Marriott, Hon'ble J
Marryat, Major E L
Mathew, J
Mayhew, C G
*Merriman, Colonel the Hon'ble C J, CSI
*Moir, G
*Moore, Depy Surg Genl J W
Moore, Rich.
Morrison, A
Morland, Capt H
*Mowat, R
Mull, M
Noble, G E
Nosworthy, C S
*Oldham, Major G W
*Oliver, A K
Orr, J W
*Owen, F A
Parker, F D
*Payne, Major C D F
Payne, H W
Pearson, R T G
*Pete son, P, MA
Pigot, J G
Pinkerton, Surg Major J
*Poole, G
Portman, Major A B
Pratt, W H, CS
*Prescot, C W
*Punnett, T F
Reid, J M
*Remington, G K
*Richardson, H A
*Ritchie, R C
*Rivett-Carnac, L W G
*Russell, J G
*Russell, L G
Ryan, F
*Sands, R L
Scanlan, A D
Sa con, R D
*Sassoon, Hon'ble S D
Scott, W
Sedgwick, R B
Sexton, Lt Col J M
*Sh rp, C J
Shepherd, J A
Sleater, J M
*Sligo, J H
Smith, Dr S
Smith, C W
Souter, Sir F, Kt, CSI
Spencer, N
Starling, M H
*Steel, F I
Stevens, F W
*Stockley, Major W H
Stuart, C A
*Symons, J L
*Tait, A
Taylor, G
Tennent, W M
*Terry, G W
Thompson, Sir T, Baronet
Thomson, H I F
*Tait, A.

NATIVES.

Abaji Balvant
Abdul Rahmon
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy
Amidas Manji
Anandrao Narayan
Anan a Chandroba
*Anna Moreshwar Kunte, MD
Ardesir Dossabhoy Munshi
*Arde-ir Framji
Ardesir Framji Mus
Ardesir Hormasji Wadia
*Atmaram Balkrishna
Atmaram Pandurang
Babaji Cassinath
Badrudin Tyabji
*Bal Dinaji
Bala Mangesh Wagle
Balaji Pandurang
*Balwantrao Vinayak Shastri
Bhagwandas Purshotumdas
*Bhaskar Balkrishnaji
Bomanji Cursetji Bhandoopwalla
Byramji Cursetji Ghandi
Byramji Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur
Byramji Jijibhoy, CSI
Byramji Nusserwanji Sirvai
Byramji Nowrojji
Chamanlal Balchandbhai
Cursetji Furdoonji Parekh
Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama
Cursetji Rustomji Cama
*Cowasji Curse ji Jamsetji
*Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney
Dadabhoy Pestonji Wadia
Dady Manockji Limji
Dadoba Pandurang, Rao Bahadur
Damodhar Thakarsi Mulji
De Quadros, Michael Rozario
Dharamsey Punjabhoy
Dinshaw Manekji Petit
Dossabhoy Framji Karaka, CSI
Dwarkadas Wasanji
*Edalji Bomonji Morris
Edalji Nusserwanji
*Framjee Cawasbhoy Gangji
Framji Nasserwanji Patel
Ganpatrao Bhaskar
Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, Rao Saheb
*Ghanasham Nilkant Nandkarni B A, LLB, Rao Saheb
*Gokuldas Jagmohundas
*Gokuldas Khandas Parekh, B A, LLB, Rao Saheb
Gopal Row Hurree Deshmook, Row Bahadur
Govind Balerushna
Govind Vithal Karkare
*Haji Ahmed Nurani
Haji Karim Mahammad Suleman
Harichand Sadasewji
*Hasanalloy Visram
Hirji Ardasir Dady
Hirjibhoy Hormasji Setna
Hirjibhoy Hormasji Shroff
Homeji Cursetji Dady
Hormusji Bomonji Wadia
Hormasji Pestonji Pramji
*Jairazbhai Pirbhai
Jamsetji Dhunjibhoy Wadia
Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Baronet, Hooble Sir
Jamsetji Gopalji
Janardhan Pandurang Joshi
Janardhan Sakharam Gadgil
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik
*Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji
Jehangir Gustadji
*Karimbhai Ibrahambhai
*Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M A, LLB
Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar
Kasi Abdul Latif Saheb Londi
Khunderao Morojl
Lakhmidas Khimji
*Mahadeo Chimnaji Apte, B A, LL B
Mahadeo Govind Ranade
Mahadeo Narayan Shirgaokar
Makund Ramchandra, Rao Bahadur
*Munchergi Cowasji, Khan Bahadur, A I C E
*Manekji Adarji
Manekji Cursetji Shroff
*Manekshs J Talyarkhan, BA, LL B
*Mansukhlal Mugutlal Munshi, B A, LL B
Mir Sassoon Moses
Mirza Hasrat
Mirza Hussain Khan
Motiram Gokuldas, Hon'ble, C I E
Motiram Bhagubhai
Mancherji Byramji Kola
Mancherji Framji Cama
Mancherji Hormasji Cama
Mancherji Nowroji Banaji
Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Kt, CSI, Sir
Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay
Nana Morobs, Rao
Nana Moroji, Rao Bahadur
Nanabhai Haridas
Nanabhoy Byramji Jijibhoy
Nanabhoy Rastanji Rastaa
Narayen Laxuman
Narayan Mahadev Parmanand
Narayan Pandurang
*Narayan Vishvanath Bapat, Rao Saheb
*Naserwanji Byramji
Naserwanji Chandabhoy
Naserwanji Manekji Petit
Nowroji Fardunji
*Nowroji Manekji Wadia
*Pandurang Balbhadra
Pandurang Dinanath, Rao Bahadur
Pherozshaw M Mehta
Premchand Roychand
Raghunath Narayan Khote
Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, M A, LLB
*Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M A
*Rastomji Ardesir Wadia
Rustomji Merwanji
*Rehemubhoy Allana.
Sakharam Arjun
*Shaik Kasim, Honry Surgo
Shamrao Bhasker
Shamrao Narayan
Shamrao Pandurang
Shamrao Vitha
*Shankar Pandurang Pandit
Shantaram Narayan
Shantaram Vithal
Sheik Muhammad Abdul Latif
Sorabji Framji Patel
Sorabji Jamsetji Jijibhoy
Sorabji Nowroji Cooper
Sorabji Shapoorji Bengalli
Tapidas Virkidas
Tarachurden Atmaram Mehta, LL B
Tribhowandas Mangaldas
Tribhowandas Purshotamdas
*Trimbak Bapuji Mayadeo
*Valladeras, L M
Vandravandas Purshotamdas
Varjivandas Madowdas
Venayak Wassoodeo
Vithal Bhau Dixit
Wassoodeo Pandoorang
Wishwanath Narayan Mandlik, Rao Saheb.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 21.

Fraser, Major Genl, R H A, on duty, from Simla.
Blair, Col, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Neemuch.

JULY 22.

Porteous, Lt, R A, on medical certificate, from Fish Bolak.
Bellew, 2nd Lt, 10th Hussars, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Peile, Col, R A, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 22.

Maunsell, Col, R E, on duty, from Belgaum.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 22.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R F Garteide-Tipping, 1st Regiment Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Bgdr Genl A G[illegible] Hogg, S C, Qr Mr Genl of the Bombay Army, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

Maj M D W T Grant, S[illegible], [Wing Comdr 18th N I,] is appointed to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl of Division, vice Major Smyth' 2-11th Foot, proceeding on service.

Havaldar Major Ramsing is promoted to Jemadar vice Khooshdil Khan, pensioned.

The following promotions in the Comst Dept are ordered, vice Condr Collyer on leave on medical certificate.

Sub-Condr H E Barnes to be Actg Condr and [Serjt Michael Phelan to be Actg Sub-Condr.

The following substantive pro tem, promotions in the Ordnance Store Department are ordered:—

Store Serjt [Actg Sub-Condr] Albert Stapleton to be Sub-Condr, and Store Serjt William Henry Steele to be Actg Sub-Condr, in succession to Sub-Condr Yates, pensioned.

Asst Comsy [Honorary Lieut] John Bingham to be Depy Comsy.

Depy Asst Comsy Thomas Courtenay to be Asst Comsy.

Condr Giles Penstone to be Depy Asst Comsy.

Sub-Condr [Actg Condr] William Clews to be Condr

Sub-Condr Thomas Crutchley is transferred from the supernumerary to the ordinary list.

Sub-Condr James Allen to be Actg Condr.

The following appointments are made:—

Lieut Col B H Pottinger, R A, [Depy Qr] Mr Genl,] to officiate as Qr Mr Genl during the absence of Bgdr Genl Hogg on leave.

Maj W B Colvin, Asst Qr Mr Genl, [Asst Qr Mr Genl, Reserve Division, Kandahar Field Force,] to officiate as Depy Qr Mr Genl, vice Lieut Col Pottinger.

Maj J G E Griffith, S C, [Wing Comdr 18th N I,] to officiate as Depy Qr Mr Genl pending the arrival of Maj Colvin at Army Head Quarters.

Capt J M Heath, S C, Offg[iDepy Asst Qr Mr Genl, to officiate as Asst Qr Mr Genl of Division, vice Major Colvin.

Capt D Stewart, 78th Foot, to officiate as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, as a temporary measure, vice Capt Heath.

Maj A R Heyland, Bgde Maj, Deesa, [Bgde Maj Reserve Division, Kandahar Field Force,] to be Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Reserved Division, Kandahar Field Force, vice Captain Mellins, transferred to the Poona Division.

Apothecary Br ce Gordon, Subordinate Medical Dept is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

Subhedar Gunmaiter Itmaiter to be Subhedar Major, Jamadar Narayen Sanwut to be Subhedar, and Havaldar Khristnaje Kuddum to be Jamadar, vice Subhedar Major Sheik Fuckroodeen, pensioned.

Lieut G C Parker, late Indian Navy, Fort Officer, Kurrachee, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months.

The private leave for three months granted to Mr W J Holland Second Asst Supdt of Police, Khandesh, while acting as Dist Supdt of Police, Broach, has been converted into leave on medical certificate for nine months.

Mr Dadabhay Ganesh Medhekar is appointed to be Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sasrad in the Poona Dist.

Mr A P Young, Asst Supdt, Revenue Survey, Southern, Maratha Country, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr W P Symonds, C S, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for fifteen months.

Mr H R Summers, Asst Supdt, Revenue Survey, Gujarat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr R C Beynon, Asst Supdt, Revenue Survey and Assessment Southern Maratha Country, has been allowed extension of urlough for six months.

In consequence of Maj Genl J A Fuller, R E, having returned to duty, the following reversions will have effect from the 18th July 1880:—

Col I M Gregg, R E, to revert to Supdg Engr, Second Class.

Col J LeMesurier, R E, to revert to Supdg Engr, Third Class.

The following promotions are made to fill vacancies existing in the Engr Establishment of the Railway Branch:—

Major B L Marryat, R E, 2d Engr, from second to first grade.

Messrs C H Crouch, and E J Moore, 1st Engrs, from third to second grade.

Capts C C C Barlow, R E, W C L Lloyd, W G Gilchrist, E H Hallum, and R E Wright, R E Engrs, from fourth to third grade.

Messrs C A Anderson and R W Carlopher; Lieuts W V Constable, R E, R P Coppin, G H [illegible] and H C Knox, 1st Engrs, from second to first grade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.
Band, H. M.'s Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting).

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Madura (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Duncairn, to Moulmein; Ash (s), Ancutta; Mary L. Stone (s), London; Culna (s), Coast and Calcutta.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Yesterday at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Marriott, Mr. Dinshaw Dhunjeebhoy Davar, recently arrived from England, was sworn as an advocate of the court.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A hack buggy-driver, named Moroo Bowjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the Falkland Road and thereby injuring a girl.

ATTEMPTING TO CHEAT.—Motee Dharsey was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of fraudulently altering the appearance of a copper pie (quickalivered) with intent to pass it as a coin of a different description. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED HOUSEBREAKING.—Balla Govind, an adult, and three Hindoo lads were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon their own confession, of attempting to commit burglary in the liquor shop of Jamsetjee Muncherjee, situated on the Falkland Road. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the other three were ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 12th inst. was Rs. 56,45,493; add silver received during the week Rs. 5,53,929. The sum of Rs. 13,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 48,99,422. There is in addition silver bullion valued at Rs. 16,01,509 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

THE COCONADA PRESS COMPANY.—At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, on behalf of Mr. L. N. Banajee, the official liquidator of the Cocoonada Press Company, applied for an order for the dissolution of the company from that day. The final accounts had been filed and the affairs of the company were certified to have been wound up. His Lordship made an order as applied for.

DISTRIBUTION OF TALOOKAS.—The Junir and Khed talookas have been placed under Mr. Gray, the Assistant Collector of Poona; the Bhimtharree and Indapoor talookas have been placed under Mr. Lamb; the Havali, Poorundhar, Mawal, and Sirur talookas have been placed under Mr. Stewart. The above offices will be in charge of the talookas named, under the orders of Mr. J. B. Bicbey, C. S. I, the Collector of Poona.—*Poona Observer.*

JUMPING INTO WELLS.—Dhakoo Kanajee, a patient in the Gocouldas Tejpal hospital, whilst in a state of delirium from fever on Wednesday last ran out of the Hospital and threw himself into a well at the back of the hospital. A Purdasee, named Ramburras Balugg, who was near the well at the time and witnessed the act, immediately went to the man's rescue and succeeded in getting him out. He was taken back to the hospital. A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at New Line Street. Dhobie Talso, on view of the body of Sukur Abajee, a Hindoo clerk, who drowned himself in a well in the compound of his house while in a delirium from fever. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March		
Overture	Guillaume Tell	Rossini.
Quadrille	Chickamanga	Burckhardt.
Selection	Nabuccodonosor	Verdi.
Valse	Wien, Mein Sinn	Strauss.
Galop	The Madcap	Rolle.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Tipp, Tipp	Fahrbach.
Sinfonia	Joan of Arc	Verdi.
Lied	Wiederseh	Liebe.
Waltz	Deutsche Lieder	Ziehrer.
Funny Folks	Comic Fantasia	Gerold.
Quadrille		Arabiano.
Lied	De Sterne	
Waltz	Schone Blaue Donau	Strauss.
Cavatina	Opera Ernani	Verdi.
Galop	Wildfang	Faust.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 20th inst., was 363, being 10 less than in the previous week, 24 less than the total of the week ending 22nd July, 1879, and 93 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 345 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 27·43. There were 114 deaths from remittent fever, being 8 more than in the previous week, and 7 less than in the same period last year. There was no death from cholera last week, while there was 1 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 27, 9 and 20 respectively, as compared with 33, 13, and 23 last year. The following remark is app

the country over which he marched was an extremely difficult one. He met with no opposition.

26. Early in February I reinforced the garrison of Konoma, raising it to 250 men; and I placed Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, 44th Native Infantry, in command there, with instructions to devote the whole of his attention to harassing the Konoma Nagas. I hoped that by making it impossible for them to move about in safety, and by cutting them off from Poplongmai, I should compel them to surrender or starve. On the 9th February Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's patrols had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, in which the 44th Native Infantry lost two sepoys killed, one non-commissioned officer and three sepoys wounded; the Nagas also lost seven men killed.

27. At this time the enemy made a most determined attack on our post at Nichi Guard on the Golaghat road, with the avowed purpose of capturing some muzzle-loading ammunition which was stored there. They attacked on four nights, each time unsuccessfully, and finally withdrew. The 42nd Native Infantry held the post, and lost two sepoys wounded. Sergeant Baker, of the Commissariat Department, who was stationed at Nichi Guard at the time, rendered excellent service on each occasion of attack.

28. On the 13th February I found myself compelled to ask for more troops. The raid on the Baladhun Garden in North Cachar had raised apprehensions of other raids being committed on the Nowgong and Sibsagar side. I could not spare a single man to send to the gardens in those districts. The line of telegraph was advancing towards Kohima, and the construction parties required guards and escorts. Work had also commenced on the road under Mr. Noyes, Excutive Engineer; and the police could not furnish sufficient escorts. The line of communication was a very long one (over 100 miles), and in some parts a dangerous one, necessitating guards at frequent intervals and strong escorts for convoys and daks. I also had to consider the necessity of bringing more force to bear on the Konoma Nagas. Hitherto the supply of russud had not been constant enough to warrant my bringing more troops to the front; but supplies were now coming forward more regularly. I therefore asked for a wing of a Native regiment to be sent; and a wing of the 18th Native Infantry at Jalpiguri was ordered to move to Golaghat, where it arrived on the 12th March, having detached half a company to the Nowgong district.

29. Up to the 22nd February, out of the thirteen villages who were in arms against us at the commencement of hostilities, ten had submitted; only three held out, namely, Konoma, the Chitoonma Khel of Kobima, and Sephema.

30. I had determined, after much deliberation, to reduce the Konoma men by a close blockade. Every examination of the position they occupied on the upper ridges of the Burail range convinced me that to storm their defences would be to sacrifice life without obtaining any material advantage. Had we stormed their position and driven them out, they would have suffered little loss themselves, being so little exposed to our fire, and they would have dispersed over the country. They would thus have been far more dangerous to us than they were shut up in their forts; they would in all likelihood have spread over our line of communications, ambushed our convoys, and inflicted great loss on our escorts; and this would, perhaps, have prolonged the campaign to another cold season, which I was, of course, most anxious to avoid.

31. It was necessary to find out and close the paths by which the enemy obtained supplies from other villages. For this purpose I directed Captain Macgregor to reconnoitre the country to the east of the Chukka Forts. He went out on the 22nd February and found the paths leading towards Kigwema and the Eastern Angamy country. He came across two parties of the enemy taking supplies to the forts and dispersed them, killing and wounding five men. In this reconnaissance Captain Macgregor and the party with him (43rd and 44th Native Infantry) marched 30 miles consecutively—a most noteworthy march considering the country traversed.

32. I was most anxiously awaiting news from Captain Abbott, as until he reached and occupied Poplongmai, I could not commence the close blockade I contemplated. But he was, as I before stated, forced to make a longer detour than was originally intended, and did not reach Poplongmai till the 9th March.

33. In the mean time the Chief Commissioner of Assam was coming to Kohima from Manipur, and I was obliged to detach of a strong escort to bring him in from Wiswema; nor did I feel justified in reducing the force at Kohima until he had reached the plains. He arrived at Kohima on the 1st March, and left again on the 11th.

34. On the 4th March I occupied Kigwema with a party of fifty men, 43rd Native Infantry, under a Native officer. This had the effect of closing the path to the Eastern Angami country; and the enemy now began to show signs of submission: for they sent in emissaries to ascertain what terms would be granted them.

35. But Captain Abbott having reached Poplongmai, it became necessary to send out supplies for his detachment; and I accordingly ordered a convoy to go to him escorted by 75 men, 44th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Henderson. This convoy started on the 10th March from Konoma. The coolies carrying the stores were chiefly Nagas of Mozema. After proceeding for about 7 miles, the convoy was suddenly fired upon from both sides of the road by Nagas concealed in the jungle, and three sepoys were killed and one wounded. The coolies threw down their loads and refused to proceed; they fled off into the jungle and never appeared again; and a large quantity of the supplies were lost. This affair was nearly terminating disastrously for the whole party; but Lieutenant Henderson judiciously determined to return, protecting his wounded man and what he could save of the stores. The enemy were so effectually concealed on this occasion, that Lieutnant Henderson states that he did not even see the smoke of their guns when they fired on him.

36. The Political Officer now arranged with friendly Nagas of Mozema, Jotsoma, and Suchema, that they should take supplies to Captain Abbott without an escort; and they accordingly started, but were turned back by Konoma Nagas. Captain Abbott, however, succeeded in obtaining supplies by another route from Zumha Puni, and was thus enabled to hold his position at Poplongmai.

37. Their success in stopping supplies from going to Poplongmai emboldened the enemy, who ceased to treat for terms. But I was now in a position to close in on them and blockade them. During the previous month I had thrown into Konoma two months' provision for 250 men; so I had no anxiety as to being able to feed the blockading force (which would consist of about 700 men); and more provisions were coming forward to Suchema.

38. Accordingly, on the 14th March, I sent Colonel Sherriff, Commanding 42nd Native Infantry, with 100 men of his regiment to Konoma to take command there with instructions to reconnoitre and patrol constantly in the vicinity. On the 18th I occupied Jotsoma with 150 men of the 43rd and 44th Native Infantry; and on the 19th I placed 100 of the 44th in Mozema. Captain Macgregor and Lieutenant Mansell, Royal Artillery, had already reconnoitred on the Basoma ridge to the east of the Chukka Forts, and had selected a spot from which it was possible to shell the enemy's works though at a long range.

39. On the 22nd March I moved my head-quarters to Konoma, the chief Political Officer taking up his quarters on the same day in the adjacent village of Mozema. On the 23rd the mountain guns were moved to Jotsoma in readiness to be placed in position on the Basoma ridge; and on the 24th the 18th Native Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel De Brett reached Suchema.

40. As soon as the Nagas in the forts saw these operations in progress they sent emissaries to treat, who met Captain Williamson at Mozema on the 22nd. But, as they still hesitated, I posted a strong detachment of the 43rd and 44th Native Infantry on the Basoma ridge on the 26th March, and on the same day moved up 100 men of the 18th Native from Suchema to Konoma. On that afternoon Captain Williamson informed me that the Nagas had fully submitted.

41. On the 27th the enemy evacuated the Chukka Forts, of which I took possession on the following day, placing a detachment of the 44th Native Infantry in occupation. These forts, with all their defences, have since been completely destroyed.

42. The submission of Konoma was speedily followed by that of Sephema and the Chitonoma Khel of Kohima, and nothing more remained to be done except to enforce our terms and to take measures to guard against any re-occupation of their land by the Konoma Nagas. For this purpose I remained at Mozema with Captain Williamson till the 13th April, on which date I proceeded down the road [illegible] at Golaghat on the 21st April. On the 22nd I broke up the Naga Hills Field Force.

(To be continued.)

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT PEKIN.

It may not be out of place to remark, as a preface to the following article taken from the *Spectator*, that Col. Gordon has received six months' leave of absence to travel in China. This exercise of the power of the military authorities was made in reference to the resignation of his commission, which Col. Gordon sent in on being refused leave to proceed from India to China. This bears out Col. Gordon's statements as to the peaceful nature of his visits to the Celestial Empire:—

While very general attention is being attracted to the progress of events on the Russo-Chinese frontier, the state of affairs at Pekin is more critical than most persons in Europe suppose. During the last few years a bitter, though a silent, struggle has been going on between the rival elements in the Administration, and there is reason to believe that the crisis in this contest is not far distant. As it is most important to ascertain, as far as possible, the views of the predominant party among Chinese statesmen, we propose to place before our readers the following narrative of political events in China. If there should be something startling in it, and tending to create uncomfortable feelings, it can only be urged that it is better to look facts, even when they are disagreeable, in the face.

The close of the foreign war twenty years ago found China on the eve of temporary disruption. Rebellions, which had been smouldering for many years before, broke out with increased violence, and it was not until Gordon's victorious campaign that the Empire could be said to be saved from shipwreck. In the suppression of the Taepings, Li Hung Chang, an official of Chinese extraction, played a part secondary only to that of the English officer, and when the war closed with the capture of Nankin, and the extermination of the rebels he was admitted to be the foremost man in the country. During the ten years between 1866 and 1876 his career was one of rapid progress, and in the eyes of foreigners, Li Hung Chang, the Governor of the metropolitan province of Pe-chi-li, was virtually the Chinese Government. Second only in importance to this powerful individual came the Emperor's uncle, Prince Kung, the Foreign Minister, who from his tact, urbanity, and long diplomatic experience may appropriately be styled the Chinese Lord Granville. Between these and the regent Empresses, the reins of power were held and divided from the Treaty of Tientsin to the Convention at Chefoo. Since the latter date a revolution has been in progress, and has now almost achieved its object of transferring the administrative power from the hands of those who have wielded it during this long period to those of men who are, literally speaking, unknown. Both Li Hung Chang and Prince Kung, despite some accusations made against them at the time of the Woosung railway dispute, are, in our sense of the word, liberal in their policy towards foreign nations. They have a wholesome respect for the superiority of European armies and navies, and their own inclinations favour the employment of foreign officers. To a great extent they have carried their inclinations into acts, and so far as it lay in their power, they tempered the traditional Chinese policy with a considerable amount of practical worldly wisdom.

But to the Princes of the Blood both the individuals and their policy have long been distasteful. Li Hung Chang, in particular, has excited their antipathy, because of his talent and scarcely-concealed ambition. Moreover, he is of Chinese race, and, as such, regarded as an interloper by the great Manchu officials. But he was too powerful to be lightly upset. His influence among the people was great, and the garrison of Pe-chi-li would, it was believed, obey his orders sooner than those of the boy Emperor. So for years the extreme party, under its two leaders, Prince Chun, the Emperor's father, and his brother, Prince Li, has remained in the background, deprived of those positions of power which they held to be their right. Their very silence would have been considered ominous, had there been any interest felt in the attitude of Chinese parties towards each other. In 1876, however, when the campaign in Central Asia had not only been decided upon, but had actually commenced, these Princes came more prominently forward in the Imperial Council as the supporters of Tso Tsung Tang, and his vigorous measures beyond Kansuh. Whether from the force of circumstances, or from jealousy of the growing fame of that General, Li Hung Chang's views on the subject of the war underwent a modification, and his object became to bring it to a close as speedily as possible. Had the decision of the question depended upon the discussions at Pekin, Li Hung Chang would most likely have carried the day; but the growing reputation and popularity of Tso Tsung Tang—a Manchu, moreover—enabled the Royal Princes to hold their own against the Chinese Minister. In this contest Prince Kung endeavoured to play the part of a trimmer, with the proverbial success. Last year, Li Hung Chang was sufficiently powerful to send an ambassador to Russia, to settle the difficulty by negotiation; but when, on the return of that ambassador, the terms of the Treaty of Livadia became known, the game had been played into the hands of the active and aggressive party of the Imperial Princes. The first step in the transfer of power was made by the arrest of Chung How, and an edict was issued decreeing "his decapitation after the next assizes." The initiative in this matter was taken by Princes Chun and Li, acting on a memorial from Tso Tsung Tang, accusing Chung How of high treason. This blow at the supremacy of Li Hung Chang was followed up by the appointment of Princes Chun and Li to high official posts, with immediate control of the Administration; and one of their first measures was to send fresh troops and supplies to Tso Tsung Tang. The programme of this party is marked by intense bitterness against foreigners, and a chauvinist spirit which must prove provocative of trouble, if not of war. Matters remained very much in this state during the earlier part of this year, and Li Hung Chang for the moment has left the field in the possession of his opponents. Since then, events have moved fast. Tso Tsung Tang, encouraged by the triumph of his supporters at Pekin, and reinforced by fresh troops, has, there is every reason to believe, commenced hostilities on the Kuldja frontier. Should this new campaign close with any similar success to that of his previous undertakings, he will become the arbiter of the Empire's destiny, and his victories must seal the fate of Li Hung Chang.

In the meanwhile, Li Hung Chang is very far from resigning himself to fate. He propitiated the goodwill of the representatives of the foreign Powers by the strenuous efforts he made to save Chung How, and his latest move is one that proves him to be neither less astute nor determined than his Manchu rivals. As has been said, the Imperial Princes have owed all their success to the victories of Tso Tsung Tang, and they had reason to suppose that, in the event of the Pe-chi-li garrison declaring against them, the army which he has created in Central Asia would be more than able to maintain their interests. Li Hung Chang has now, by his invitation to his old comrade, Colonel Gordon, placed himself on an equality with them; he has by this move secured the alliance of a man who is still remembered among the Celestials as "the great soldier." Nor has he stopped here. Assuming that war between Russia and China is inevitable, in consequence of the events which have taken place on the Kuldja frontier—of which, by the way, the St. Petersburg authorities *alone* have any detailed information—Li Hung Chang has determined that he, too, will have an active army in the field, the success of which will redound to his exclusive credit. He now intends to take under his special supervision the control of operations on the Mongolian frontier, and it is here, where the chances of success for China's arms are infinitely greater than in Turkestan, that he intends to utilise the all-valuable services of "Chinese" Gordon. By these means he hopes, and not unreasonably, to render good assistance to the Empire, at the same time that he secures for himself in his contest with the Imperial Princes, the co-operation of a man whose ability, energy, and acquaintance with the country place him on a superior pedestal to that as yet occupied by Tso Tsung Tang. The further progress of this contest must be watched with the closest attention, as upon it depends, more than upon anything else, the future of the Chinese Empire.

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